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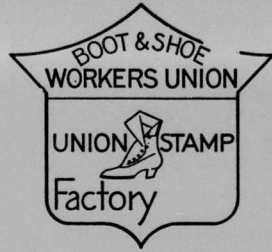
THE GENERAL STRIKE.

OUR MARRIAGE LAWS.

THE LATIN BAKERIES.

BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913.

No. 50

Minimum Wage Legislation

Throughout the United States at the present time there is considerable discussion concerning the establishment of minimum wage laws by the states, and many persons, who have not gone deeply enough into the question, favor such legislation. These persons, of course, are well intentioned.

There is, however, another class of persons, more numerous than the first, who are not moved by their desire to improve conditions for the working women of the country, but who rather are actuated by purely selfish purposes. We refer, in this instance, to employers of labor, who hope in this way to bring cheap competitors to a condition of equality with them with respect to wages.

There are, however, other avenues open to such employers—avenues which will produce the desired results for the employer without at the same time injuring the employee. This may be done by voluntary agreement as to wages and conditions among employers, or by employers who desire to do right by their employees getting in and helping to unionize thoroughly the industry in which they are engaged, thus equalizing competition in this regard.

That there is urgent need in many industries for a higher minimum wage there is none to dispute, but there is grave danger for the workers in the establishment of minimum wages by statutory enactment. That this is true has been demonstrated where the system has been tried.

In New Zealand practical experience has demonstrated that employees who, because of age or disability, cannot earn the established wage are thrown out of employment and cast upon the state for support. It has been shown, also, that there is a tendency to make the minimum the highest wage paid instead of the lowest, and that is the reason that employees are likely to suffer under any minimum wage required by law.

Another strong objection to legislation of this character is the fact that the ultimate result must be to discourage organization among all except the zealous souls among the workers. Lack of organization would prove disastrous, because trade unions are not only the best means of securing increases in wages for the workers, but protect them in many other ways, by regulating sanitary conditions, preventing intimidation and coercion on the part of unscrupulous superintendents, foremen and employers themselves. The trade union furnishes shelter from oppression in so many different ways which are almost unreachable by statutory enactment that the labor movement must always oppose anything which tends to discourage organization.

The agitation at present going on, of course, relates almost entirely to minimum wage legislation for women, but in spite of the fact that conditions in industry for men and women are not identical, the same reasoning applies in each case.

The organized women, though at a loss to know just how to bring the vast army of working women to a realization of the importance of organization to them, with the scant means at their disposal, are a unit in their opposition to the establishment of a minimum wage by law.

Women do not readily take up the trade union movement because they, generally speaking, regard themselves merely as incidents in industry, and look forward to the time when they will marry and have their own home, and, therefore, do not desire to contribute from their present wages the funds so necessary to carry on such a

movement. Frankly, they are too short sighted to do their full duty in the premises.

In spite of these patent facts, there can be no question as to the detrimental tendency the adoption of a minimum wage law for women by the state must have upon the women workers as a whole.

After such a law had destroyed the organizations now maintained by the women workers there might come a period of lax enforcement of the law because of a lack of sympathy with the workers on the part of an unfriendly state administration, and then the workers would be left absolutely at the mercy of the cheap labor-huckstering employer and in confusion only worse confounded.

The coming into power of such state officials is not only a possibility, but a strong probability, at some time in the future, so that we are not indulging in any iridescent dreams in drawing pictures of this character. Our officials in the past have been drawn very largely from this class of people, and we can only judge the future by the past. It, therefore, behooves all those who wish the wage-working woman well to put forth every effort to defeat any legislation along the lines of fixing wages by legislative enactment.

We are aware, also, that the courts occasionally step in and declare labor legislation unconstitutional, and that it requires the funds and the energy of organized men and women to fight the endeavors of greedy employers to have all enactments calculated to benefit the wage workers nullified. In order to be able to enjoy the benefits of such laws our organizations must be maintained, and anything which would interfere with the continuance of the unions of women must be fought with all the vigor at the command of the labor movement. A minimum wage law is just such a danger.

There are some well intentioned persons urging legislation of this kind who believe that labor does not know what is good for it, and needs the intellectual guidance of altruistic souls like themselves. On this score we would fervently urge them to disabuse their minds, because the wage-working woman who is a part of the labor movement is well equipped to pass intelligent judgment upon such questions. The fact that she is organized is, in itself, an expression of her intelligence.

There are also some other persons urging the enactment of a minimum wage law in whom, if the labor movement does not display a Damon confidence, perhaps it may be attributable to their failure to show indications of the honor of a Pythias in their relations with the wage earners. And, again, we must say we can only judge their motives for the future by their conduct in the past.

There are one or two labor organizations in this state and a few in other states that have been carried away by the glamor of surface indications, but the great majority of the unions are undeceived.

The California State Federation of Labor some time ago expressed its opposition to any legislation along the lines of minimum wage laws.

Last Friday night the Labor Council, after a thorough discussion of the question, almost unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Law and Legislation Committee that the principle of fixing either a minimum or maximum wage, for either men or women, by legislative enactment, be condemned.

The labor movement is thoroughly familiar with its needs, and a statutory wage law is not among them.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

VI. The Meaning of Sabotage.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of "The National Socialist.")

Direct action, as understood in the Latin countries, has three main ways of expressing itself. It can take the form of strikes, of boycotts, and of sabotage. The first two methods of industrial warfare are well enough known in this country not to require definition. But what is sabotage?

"I am not going to take time tonight," said William D. Haywood, in a famous address at Cooper Union, New York City, "to describe to you the conditions in France, though I would like to do so, because I again want to justify direct action and sabotage. You have plenty of it over there. I don't know of anything that can be applied that will bring as much satisfaction to you, as much anguish to the boss, as a little sabotage in the right place, at the proper time. Find out what it means. It won't hurt you, and it will cripple the boss."

Well, now what does it mean; what is sabotage? Pouget, the French trade union leader, declares that sabotage was first intended to mean, for bad pay, bad work. As the English workers say, "Go Canny! Don't hurry." Give as little in return to the employer as possible. The employer considers labor a commodity—well, if he insists on buying it cheap, let him get an inferior article. This was the original idea; but the term came gradually to include any action on the part of dissatisfied workmen to break the machines, spoil the product of the machines, and render the conduct of industry unprofitable, if not actually impossible. Finally sabotage ranged all the way from machine obstruction or destruction to dynamiting, train wrecking, and arson. It is not advised that a dissatisfied bakery worker should put ground glass in the dough, or that a pharmacist put poison in a medicine; but it is advised that an electrical worker should tangle wires or cut them; that a railroad employee should smash his engine, and that a machinist should drop a bolt in the turbines. These, or indeed any effort, criminal or otherwise, to ruin a machine or to spoil its product, would be classed as sabotage. To be sure, many of the advocates of sabotage disclaim any intention of personal injury. They seek only the injury of property. The McNamaras declared that they had no intention of destroying human life, but the fact remains that in the attempt to practice the methods of sabotage, the McNamaras were led deeper and deeper into crime.

While sabotage is a new term, it describes a method of warfare that has been practiced by the oppressed in all ages. Slaves were forced to practice sabotage in some manner or other, as that was their only means of retaliation for any brutality of the master. In those countries where men are not allowed to strike against oppression, sabotage is used as a method of warfare. Where workingmen are denied all open and peaceable means of righting their wrongs, when their strikes are doomed to failure by use of the courts and armies, when their protests are of no avail, and all their honorable efforts fail to bring relief, sabotage will inevitably be resorted to as the one most effective weapon left to rebellious spirits. As assassination is almost the only weapon men have in countries without the freedom to speak, to write, to assemble, or to vote, so sabotage is the only weapon that workingmen have in a country that denies them the right to organize, to strike, and to picket. Like insurrection—it is the last resort. It is a right that cannot be denied. And if it is not generally used by men today, it is solely because of their desire to abide by open, humane, and legal methods of warfare so long as those methods are allowed them.

Sabotage is a product of despair. It is an acknowledgment that working class organization,

both political and economic, is a failure. Turning then from organized and co-operative effort, the advocates of sabotage believe that a minority of desperate and determined men can do by violence what the open efforts of democracy have failed to accomplish. Sabotage is a return to the individual methods of the anarchists. Eugene V. Debs has well said: "If I regarded the class struggle as guerrilla warfare, I would join the anarchists and practice as well as preach such tactics. . . . I am opposed to sabotage and to 'direct action.' . . . The very nature of these tactics adapts them to guerrilla warfare, to the bomb planter, the midnight assassin. . . . Such tactics appeal to stealth and suspicion, and cannot make for solidarity. The very teaching of sneaking and surreptitious practices has a demoralizing effect and a tendency to place those who engage in them in the category of 'Black Hand' agents, dynamiters, safe blowers, hold-up men, burglars, thieves, and pickpockets."

"If sabotage and direct action, as I interpret them, were incorporated in the tactics of the Socialist party, it would at once be the signal for all the agents provenateurs and police spies in the country to join the party and get busy. Every solitary one of them would be a rabid 'direct actionist,' and every one would safely make his 'get-away' and secure his reward, a la McPartland, when anything was 'pulled off' by their dupes, leaving them with their necks in the nooses."

"With the sanctioning of sabotage and similar practices, the Socialist party would stand responsible for the deed of every spy or madman, the seeds of strife would be subtly sown in the ranks, mutual suspicion would be aroused, and the party would soon be torn into warring factions, to the despair of the betrayed workers and the delight of their triumphal masters."

I quote the above renunciation of sabotage and similar tactics not merely as the opinion of Debs, but as the position of the entire International Socialist and trade union movement. There are only a handful of men, outside of France, who sanction such methods, and many of these have been excluded from the Socialist movement. The Socialist party of this country has adopted the following article as a part of its Constitution:

"Section 6. Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage, or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation, shall be expelled from membership in the party."

Fortunately, even the French workers, who at first put their faith in direct action, are now beginning to denounce some of its most dangerous forms. Sorel, who has been the ablest theorist of revolutionary unionism, declares: "Sabotage is a method of past ages, and it does not at all tend to lead the workers toward their emancipation. There is, in the mind of the masses, a great number of grievous survivals which it is the mission of Socialism to dissipate." Some anarchists are also growing sick of such barbarous and degrading tactics. "Sabotage," says Jean Grave, "is the crafty procedure of the feeble or the slave, who, not daring to rebel, gives a kick to the dog of his master. In order to have the right to argue with one's employer, one must not place one's self in a condition of inferiority, where he may treat you as a thief and a liar."

"La Greve Perlee" is a method of warfare similar to sabotage. This is a strike of men who remain at work, and who, with apparent zeal to carry out all instructions, conspire together to do everything wrong. Goods are labeled to the wrong address. The engineer, who is instructed to see that every nut and bolt is tight, loses endless time at every station in the most minute inspection. Dispatches are sent to the wrong place, with the results that trains stand without

orders, and the whole system breaks down. The latter method is less vicious than sabotage, but the two in practice usually end the same way—in a series of criminal acts.

There is something pathetic in the fact that at this late day the workers should have to spend any time discussing sabotage, and that the great and magnificent movement of the working class, which is in many ways the most inspiring thing the world has known, should have anywhere today to fight to free itself from a policy that offers a cloak for the work of "black hand agents, dynamiters, safe blowers, hold-up men, burglars, thieves, and pickpockets." Must we admit that the working class is yet so weak that its methods must be criminal or so childlike that it can only kick the dog of its master? The tactics of sabotage were practiced thousands of years before the working class knew the power of organization. They were practiced in England in the '30's and '40's of last century. It was the spirit of sabotage that led to the bomb at the Haymarket in Chicago. Up to the present the method of sabotage has only led the working class to riot without purpose, to violence without aim, into a helpless misery which it has seemed would never end.

As soon as the American workers understand the meaning of sabotage, they will have little use for it. Criminal methods may attract to the unions bums and hoodlums, but they only repel the working class. And the simple fact is that the American movement is too far advanced, politically and industrially, to listen long to the propagandists of sabotage. Wherever it is preached and practiced labor organization is weak. It is a sign of infancy and mobs. It can never dwell in harmony with the intelligent and constructive organization of labor. As John R. McMahon has said:

"A gorilla might be taught to throw a brick. . . . It is easy to teach a man to throw a brick or cripple a machine. It is hard to teach him Socialism. What use is the man who has been taught to throw a brick? Give him a full stomach and he will fight on the other side. What is direct action, sabotage, after all? It seems to be our old friend, anarchism, in a new, though slightly bedraggled, garb. The mission of Socialism is to teach the workers the futility of sabotage and to show them that stupid fury will gain them nothing."

Sabotage has, of course, no inherent connection with the general strike. It has, however, an association. Both are the theories of those who fight political action; both are examples of "direct

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action," and both may be merely the outbursts of a blind fury that can lead a working class, too ignorant to think and too inert to organize, into the streets to be shot.

Some have lamented the loss to the working class of the marvelous and masterful oratory of Briand, the self-styled father of direct action. Well, I don't know what services he may render capitalism, now that he works openly in its pay; but, God knows his work in the French labor movement has been worth millions to his present masters. It is not without sorrow that one thinks of Herve, who has spent so many years in prison, because he was sincere enough to practice what he preached, now forced to confess that since Briand turned the French workers from trade union methods and political action to anarchistic methods and direct action—the French workers have developed a party and a trade union movement "equally stagnant, with equally ridiculous inefficiency, treasuries without money, journals without readers, and have engendered demoralization, skepticism, and disgust."

THE PEERLESS INGRATE.

William D. Haywood, who was once secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, is now in the West endeavoring to make dates in every mining camp possible in order that he may stir up strife and dissension. Haywood is the traveling representative of the I. W. W., an organization which was repudiated by an overwhelming referendum vote of the Western Federation of Miners.

Haywood's mission to the West is solely for the purpose of sowing the seeds of discord.

When Haywood was acquitted at Boise, Idaho, and took the lecture platform to speak to the working class, he repeatedly declared to his audiences that the only guns which he carried was a card in the Western Federation of Miners and a card in the Socialist party, and to make a hit with his auditors he would draw those cards from his pockets and wave them aloft, as a play to the galleries.

Haywood yearned for applause, and he knew that a display of those cards would bring the hand-clapping and the stamping of feet, which were always coveted by "Big Bill."

But the false alarm who once talked about these cards as his only guns waves them aloft no more, for "Bill" thought so little about his card in the Western Federation of Miners that he has lost it through non-payment of dues, and the Socialist party, in all probability, will relieve the hero of his other gun on account of his advocacy of "sabotage," "direct action" and "hitting the ballot box with an axe."

When "Bill" was in jail, the Western Federation of Miners was a progressive and militant organization, for the membership spared no expense in shattering the conspiracy that had for its object the taking of human life under forms of law. Away down in the miserable heart of this ingrate, there is a consciousness that the Western Federation of Miners, in conjunction with organized labor throughout the country, furnished the sinews of war to defeat the conspiracy of Mine Owners' Associations, supported by the purchased hirelings of detective agencies.

But now, this ingrate who is rapidly becoming a social pariah, would, if he could, not only destroy the Western Federation of Miners, but every bona fide labor organization that furnished the funds to secure his liberty.

The editor of the "Miners' Magazine" would prefer to pay a compliment to every man who is, or has been identified with the labor movement, but to pay a tribute to "Bill" Haywood would be like calling the stench of a cesspool the perfume of the rose—"Miners' Magazine."

OUR MARRIAGE LAWS.

By Norman Duxbury.

With the Legislature in session, now is the time to inquire into our marriage laws and find out if they are fulfilling their purpose to society and to the race.

Any law is a failure if it does not fulfill its purpose, and the purpose of marriage laws is to preserve society, to perpetuate and improve the race, and otherwise benefit the state in the protection of the children. Society demands for marriage the protection of the woman and the child, the man promising to support them, and the law will force him to fulfill that part of his agreement. If a woman is fool enough to live with a man without marriage, she has no protection in the law. Only in the event of issue must the child's upkeep be borne by the man.

The purpose of marriage being to perpetuate and improve the race, marriage between close kinsmen is forbidden. But incompetents, insane people, and those afflicted with hereditary diseases are able to marry without limit and to inflict their progeny on the world, where their lives are a misery to themselves and to society. This is not conducive to the uplift of the race. And with sixty per cent of the young men, twenty-one or under, afflicted with venereal diseases, and too great a number of these victims of the dreaded syphilis, they are menacing the future of the race if allowed to marry and perpetuate their misfortunes on society.

Many of these men marry innocent girls and pass on the disease to them and their children, and the innocent wife must bear all the shame and misery and terror of a diseased life because our marriage laws do not secure her adequate protection. A law should be passed immediately in this state to forbid the marriage of people afflicted with incurable or transmissible diseases, and all males before being granted a marriage license should be required to show a clean bill of health—that he is fit to become the father of a family, and physically able to support them. Our marriage laws today are a rank failure, failing as they do to protect the woman, failing to protect the children, and failing to protect the state. Insanity is increasing out of all proportion, and the social disease is ravaging through our young people. And the hospitals are operating on mothers for this malady. And our whole social life is in such a bad state that immediate action is necessary to protect our daughters and sisters and the generations that are to come.

CONSTRUCTING SUBMARINES.

The Navy Department is preparing for the construction of eight submarines, and it is stated that the work will be divided between plants on the East and West coast. At the present time eight submarines are under construction on the West coast and seven on the East coast of the United States: five at San Francisco, three at Seattle, four at Quincy, Mass., two at Bridgeport, Conn., and one at Philadelphia, Pa.

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BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.

Bitter denunciation of court and prosecutor in the Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy trial, an expression of confidence in the innocence of the men convicted and an assurance of industrial peace during the building of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, were the features of the annual address of President P. H. McCarthy before the State Building Trades Council of California, which opened its twelfth annual convention at Los Angeles on Monday. McCarthy also took a stand against any attempt to amend the constitution of the council by including the initiative and referendum in its legislative procedure.

The convention upset all precedents during the afternoon session when, by a resolution introduced by Frank C. MacDonald of San Francisco, it unanimously re-elected Olaf A. Tveitmoe as secretary-treasurer, and Eugene A. Clancy as a general executive board member from San Francisco. The annual election is usually held on the last day of the convention.

A telegram was sent to the two men at Fort Leavenworth Prison, where they have been confined since their conviction at Indianapolis, notifying them of their re-election and expressing the belief that they had been "victimized by the Steel Trust."

McCarthy declared in his address that from information he had received the men convicted at Indianapolis were "railroaded" to prison by government officials at the behest of "big business."

Judge Anderson, who presided, he said, was openly hostile to counsel for the defense, whom he intimidated throughout the trial.

"Toward witnesses for the defense," he continued, "the court manifested marked irritability, imputing perjury, branding hesitancy or nervousness as an unwillingness to testify, or a desire to circumvent the truth. Many of these witnesses were laboring men unused to court procedure and to legal form."

"The defendants felt from the first week of the trial that the judge had made up his mind against them and was not disposed to give them a fair, unbiased interpretation of their cases."

"In his speech dismissing the jury, the court indicated his own feeling in the matter by congratulating them upon the 'intelligence' with which they performed their duty as jurors."

"In every way he hastened the defendants' entrance into prison, denying them the customary stay of sentence on the filing of writs of error."

"That the men were railroaded to jail becomes evident when it is known that a train for ninety passengers was ordered three weeks before the case went to the jury."

"The evidence showed a close relationship between the Steel Trust and the prosecution. Detectives, expert accountants, handwriting experts, testified to doing work for the government on the case and receiving their pay from the Erectors' Association."

"What chance on earth did these men have? They were taken into a courtroom where the atmosphere and stage setting said 'guilty.' They were prosecuted by a district attorney whose ambition demanded a verdict of guilty, although in cases of doubt the duty of the district attorney is to aid in establishing innocence as well as guilt in order that innocent men shall not undergo punishment wrongfully."

"It is unbelievable that that prosecution would have acted in the same manner had forty directors or the president of a great industrial corporation been tried for an alleged violation of the Federal laws. This being true, the conclusion is inevitable that there is one law for the rich non-worker and another for the worker."

Just before adjournment Clarence S. Darrow appeared and made a brief address during which he pleaded with the delegates to stand together.

He said that there would always be those who would criticize organized labor, and that it was not necessary for union men to criticize each other. He was given a great ovation and at the conclusion of his address was made an honorary member of the Council.

A veil of banners was dropped at the rear of the stage, showing Tveitmoe's picture, draped in a huge American flag, in the center. At the sight of Tveitmoe's picture the delegates rose and cheered to the echo.

ROBERT GLOCKLING.

A movement has been started in the Brotherhood of Bookbinders to raise a fund for the benefit of Robert Glockling's wife and child. He is the international president of that organization and formerly lived at Toronto, but since the headquarters of the bookbinders have been moved to Indianapolis he has resided there. He was quite a prominent figure in union circles in his former home and made many friends of the printers during the 1905 convention of the I. T. U. "Bob" is slowly dying at Indianapolis, but his mind is as clear as ever and he persists in transacting whatever business he can for the organization from his sick bed. The only thing that is worrying him is the future of his wife and little girl, as his union work and limited salary and long siege of illness did not permit him to save any money. It is certain that if the Brotherhood makes the subscription a popular one hundreds of "Bob's" friends in other unions will find pleasure in chipping in. He was one of the cleanest men that ever lived. An effort will be made to gather \$10,000, if possible.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The fascinating Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe), who has succeeded where Ponce de Leon failed and has absolutely defied the ravages of time, being much younger in appearance and in spirit than the average woman half her age, is now making her farewell tour of this country and will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Orpheum next Sunday matinee. She will appear in a playlet called "The Test," an adaptation from Victorien Sardou's drama "A Wife's Peril." Lolo, a little sixteen-year-old Sioux Indian girl from the Pine Ridge in South Dakota, will be an interesting feature of the coming bill. She is gifted with what might be termed a sixth sense. The Chadwick Trio, consisting of father, mother and daughter will appear in their skit called "For Sale, Wiggins' Farm." Ida May Chadwick, as the country "Hee Haw Girl," is a scream and as a buck and eccentric dancer she is without a peer. Roxy La Rocca will be heard in classical and popular selections. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will present "One Night Only." Work and Play, two capable comedians, tumblers and good all-around athletes, will keep the fun going. Next week will conclude the engagements of Those French Girls and Ralph Herz.

FAVOR BOOHER BILL.

The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, having in charge the Booher convict labor bill, came to a favorable decision and will report the same to the full Judiciary Committee in the near future. This bill provides that States can adopt prohibitory measures so far as convict labor goods are concerned, thus giving the various States the right to prohibit the transportation lines from shipping convict-made goods into States where laws prohibit such shipments.

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IS STATE LIFE INSURANCE CHEAP?

By Richard Caverly.

The State of Wisconsin is prepared to take applications of life insurance, without responsibility on the part of the state beyond the amount of the fund created by the applicants for life insurance. The first policies will be issued simultaneously, as soon as a sufficient number of applications are approved by the Department of Insurance of the state.

Absolute certainty in fulfillment of the contract is the first consideration. A mathematical reserve is provided for, and the safest basis in use by American life insurance companies is adopted. Provision is made for a death rate corresponding with the American Experience Table of Mortality. The reserve is required to earn interest at 3 per cent. That means that the net premium charge by the State of Wisconsin is exactly the same as is charged by any old line company operating on a 3 per cent basis. Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 50. Ordinary life, twenty-payment life, ten-year endowment, endowment at age 65, or term to age 65, will be written to residents of the state only. Other plans of insurance and classes of risks and annuities will be provided for in the near future. Medical examinations will only be made in the state. Application blanks may be had from the Commissioner of Insurance, and will be furnished also to each city, village and county clerk, to each bank which is a state depository, and to each factory inspector. The applicant can retain a fee of 25 cents for transmitting application, and 1 per cent of the first year premium. The first year premium must be forwarded with the application, less the commission allowed. Others forwarding applications are allowed the same commission. Applicants must pay their own medical fee of \$2. If the applicant is uninsurable, the premium will be returned, less the medical fee, application and remittance fee.

The insurance is participating, but no estimates are given as to what amount they will reduce the premium from year to year.

The policy provides: After "six months' notice, in writing, by the insured, this insurance may be converted, on any policy anniversary, into extended or paid-up insurance for such time or amount as the reserve will purchase as a net single premium on the basis of the American Experience Table of Mortality and 3 per cent interest."

There is not one policyholder in a thousand that can tell the correct meaning of the above quotation. He will be entirely in the dark as to his rights, and to the interpretation of his policy.

Many foolish statements have been made by those not informed on life insurance,—that the regular old line companies charge too high rates, and that the state could reduce the cost far below the private companies. Let us make some comparisons, and get at the real truth. Most any age will do for my purpose, so will take age 35. The State of Wisconsin has published its plan, and I have the rates before me. At age 35, for ordinary whole life insurance, participating, \$1000 policy will cost annually \$24.96. A more liberal policy, with options clearly printed, such as cash loans, paid up, and automatic extended insurance, printed in the policy, so as a school boy can understand it, can be had from many of the regular companies, participating policy, for an annual deposit of \$23.34, age 35, \$1000, insurance, or \$1.62 cheaper than state insurance; or you can have \$1000, non-participating insurance, age 35, for an annual deposit of \$21.90, \$3.06 cheaper than state insurance. For a twenty-payment life policy for \$1000, participating, the State of Wisconsin charges, at age 35, \$33.81. A much better policy can be had at same age, in a participating company, for same amount of insurance, for \$30.40, \$3.41 cheaper; or in a stock company for \$29.59, \$4.22 cheaper, annually.

A ten-year endowment, age 35, \$1000, state insurance requires an annual deposit in advance of the whole premium, for \$92.07. Same kind of policy, same amount, costs, in a participating company, annually, \$95.68, \$3.61 more than State insurance, but can be paid for quarterly, with more liberal options; but a stock company will write it for \$91.81, \$1.86 cheaper than the State of Wisconsin.

Age 45, the State of Wisconsin charges \$48.38 for a twenty-year endowment for \$1000, participating policy. A much better policy, same age and amount, can be had in a participating private company for \$47.92, 41 cents cheaper; or in a stock company for \$42.92, \$5.46 cheaper.

The state will write a fifteen-year endowment, age 50, for \$1000, participating insurance, for \$65.79. A private participating company will write same kind of policy, much better, for \$66.46, 67 cents more than the state; but a stock company will write it for \$64.63, \$1.16 less.

The state charges \$31.08 for \$1000 insurance, maturing as an endowment, for \$1000 in cash, at age 65, with no other maturity options, printed in the policy.

A leading company has recently issued a much superior contract, with very liberal cash values, paid up, and extended insurance options, after third policy year, guaranteed.

Age 35, for \$1000, first annual deposit \$34, second annual deposit \$31.18, third annual deposit \$31.10, fourth annual deposit \$30.90, fifth annual deposit \$30.78. There will be a gradual reduction of the premiums until the policy matures at age 65, when the policyholder has the following options: Take \$1000 in cash, or take a paid-up policy for \$1000, and a life pension of \$85 annually, about \$7 per month, reducing the paid-up insurance to the amount of the pension paid. Or, upon evidence of good health, age 65, paid-up insurance, participating, policy for \$1000 and \$277 in cash. This is called the quarter century policy.

NEW YORK GARMENT WORKERS.

The third week of the strike of the New York garment workers finds the union in a better position than at any time since the great army of workers left their places of employment.

Victory is beginning to crown the courageous struggle put up by these men and women employed in the men's and boys' clothing industry, and it is announced at the headquarters of the strikers in New York that a number of firms have already signed agreements which will return about 25 per cent of those in this line to work, while the other 75 per cent will remain out until every demand of the union is conceded.

By their attitude thus far the New York garment workers have conveyed a message of hope to their brothers and sisters throughout the country through the unanimity of their action, and whether this struggle be of long or short duration they are entitled to and should receive the undivided and loyal support of every worker in the country because a victory for these workers in New York City will mean much to the entire industry in the United States.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America has full jurisdiction over all skilled mechanics employed in the manufacture of metal musical instruments.

The following firms manufacture union-made instruments, bearing the union label: J. W. York & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. G. Conn, Elkhart, Ind.; The Martin Co., Elkhart, Ind.; The Buescher Co., Elkhart, Ind.; Grand Rapids Band Instrument Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; The F. Millard Co., Detroit, Mich.; Frank Holton Co., Chicago, Ill.; Emil K. Blessing Co., Elkhart, Ind.; Harry B. Jay Co., Chicago, Ill.; Taylor & Horn Co., Chicago, Ill.



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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913.

The meanest man I ever saw
Allus kep' inside o' the law;
And ten-times better fellers I've knowed
The blame gran'-jury sent over the road.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

That slimy sheet known as the "Menace," which is being distributed on the streets of this city, does not bear the union label, which would indicate that it is either printed in a non-union establishment or is so filthy that the Allied Printing Trades Council will not permit the label to appear in its pages.

Elbert Hubbard, better known as "Fra Elbertas," one of the countries most noted "union haters," has been indicted and convicted for sending obscene literature through the mail, the indictment being based on articles published in "The Philistine." And it might be added that had his "screeds" against labor been directed in any other direction he would have been doing just "time" long before this. Hubbard was fined \$100. A short time ago a poor girl in this city who was in need of employment sent nude pictures of herself through the mails in an effort to secure employment at a bathing beach. She was sent to jail.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, the Surgeon-General of the Navy has collected statistics of the subsequent health of 580 non-athletic midshipmen who were in the Naval Academy during the twenty years from 1892 to 1911, inclusive. These statistics were gathered for the purpose of comparison with a corresponding set secured last year with regard to the subsequent health of 622 men who had represented the Naval Academy in the crew, on the football team and in other forms of strenuous athletic contest for the same period. Any comparison between the two groups in this matter should of course result in favor of the athletes, for they are not only picked men, but as the Surgeon-General says, twice selected picked men. They are the men who, it would reasonably be supposed, would be best able to resist the real effects of overtraining and overstraining and who should, other conditions being equal, possess a comparatively greater degree of health and longevity. But this has not proved to be the case. It has been found that from those diseases to which athletics have a possible or probable relation there has been but one death among non-athletes as compared with six for the athletic group. Of the men still in the service whose records show abnormal physical conditions, 187 are non-athletes as against 198 athletes. Probably the most striking arraignment of the ill effects of strenuous competitive athletics is to be found in the degenerative diseases of the heart, arteries and kidneys which in recent years in spite of all our advance in sanitation have greatly increased, though the contagious diseases have been reduced in a remarkable way.

THE LATIN BAKERIES

By Jack Zamford.

The Latin bakery workers have been a problem for Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, for the last twelve years, and as yet has not been solved.

In order that we may fully comprehend why Local No. 24 has not been successful in organizing the Latin bakery workers, we must know the social and economic conditions these Latin bakers find themselves in, and the position No. 24 takes on this question.

The organized bakery workers of this city have made various attempts to organize the Latin bakers. It seemed, however, that years of abject slavery had crushed the spirit of "revolt." They were, and are still, working under the most unfair and unsanitary conditions.

Low wages, long hours, and an absolute control of the Latin Master Bakers over their slaves, had made them almost immune to the propaganda and money Local No. 24 expended upon them.

It is said that "slaves will rebel even under the most adverse conditions." And, so it happened that, last year, the Latin bakeshop slaves showed signs of rebellion and discontent with their conditions. Local No. 24 immediately sent two organizers into the field, with the result that, on April 25, 1912, 250 Latin bakery workers walked out of their dirty ratholes, ironically called "French Model Bakeries." What were their demands?

Simply, that they shall have one day of rest out of seven; a very modest demand, indeed. They insisted, and Local No. 24 insisted, that the day of rest shall be Saturday. This "Saturday night off" is really the bone of contention. Why does Local No. 24 insist upon that "Saturday night off?" In order that we may understand their obstinacy in that regard, one must know some of the past struggles of No. 24, and also some of the tradition in regard to the day of rest the bakers have a habit of clinging to.

It is about twelve years ago that Local No. 24, Bakers' Union, succeeded, through hard struggle and solid organization, in getting their day of rest, i. e.: their "Saturday night off." This achievement was one of the most important events in the bakers' world. It gave them more courage and reliance in their own strength. Wages were raised, hours decreased, and the sanitary conditions in the shops very much improved, due to their solidarity and faith in their organization.

So, you can readily see why the organized bakery workers adhere so religiously to their "Saturday night off." It has been a stronghold to them from which they conducted their further struggles for humane conditions. It has been a foundation upon which they have built up their organization.

It is said that "freedom can only be appreciated by those who have been enslaved," so we can assure you only those who have been slaving year in and year out seven nights a week, can appreciate a good night's sleep and a "smiling Sunday morning."

The German and American master bakers, they, too, insist upon the "Saturday night off." It is true, from a different standpoint and from different motives. They argue that it would be unfair to them if Local No. 24 would allow the forty Latin bakeries in this city to bake Saturday night and seven days a week. We cannot deny that there is some merit to their argument. During the last strike of the Latin bakers the Latin Master Bakers' Association was willing to give its men a day off in "rotation." That would give each man a day off during the week, and each man a different day. It will be plainly seen that, under that plan, the seven-day baking would still continue as before. It will also be seen that, under that plan, it would be impossible to keep them together, for we could never arrange for a meeting to discuss our grievances. And last, but not least, the German and American master bakers would have an excellent excuse for also baking seven days a week, and all our conditions and our "Saturday night off" would be endangered. We could not make that sacrifice. The consequences were that the strike was lost, and the slaves went back to their cellars, producing profits for their masters every day in the week.

Now, let us give you a few facts and figures as to what extent the non-union French bread has found its place in the union household, union restaurants and groceries. There are at present in this city forty Latin bakeries employing about 300 bakery workers, with an output of about 60,000 loaves daily. It is estimated that 60 per cent of this output goes to union restaurants and groceries. Taking into consideration that the output in San Francisco is 300,000 loaves daily, you will readily see to what extent this product is used by the consuming public.

You will naturally ask: "What has Local No. 24 done to check the influx of non-union bread, outside their futile attempts of organization?" Our answer is, that we have been continually telling our good union men to demand our "Union Label" on every loaf of French bread. We have also been conducting, for the last two years, a "Union French Bakery," which, if the union men do not come to our rescue, will be a financial failure.

Is it not strange, that in a city such as San Francisco, which prides itself upon its 60,000 union men, we cannot make the only "Union French Bakery" pay? We realize that the Latin situation does not seem so important to the average working man, but we know that it is endangering the very existence of Bakers' Union, Local No. 24.

The bakery workers of San Francisco appeal to you again to demand our "Label" on all French bread.

We ask you this, because we realize that organized labor of San Francisco can, if it will, help us out of this predicament.

If you will heed our request, you will help us to strengthen our organization, so that we may in the future, side by side with our fellow workers, fight for economic freedom.

Fluctuating Sentiments

If half of the energy wasted by visionaries could be directed toward accomplishing real, vital and immediately needed changes in our scheme of things it would not be long until the "square deal" would be a more common commodity than it is at present. The difficulty, however, lies in the inability of the people to set aside their selfishness and concentrate upon the accomplishment of one thing at a time. There are too many who desire to spring in one leap from Ajax to Zeno. And in this connection the most noteworthy fact is that each wayfarer believes a different road leads to the goal, and as a result but few of the necessary reforms are brought about. If more of us could be induced to forget, even temporarily, ourselves and travel with the other fellow over his route, it must lead somewhere, and gain for us, if nothing more, at least experience. Now let us see which band of zealots will be first to yield.

The cause which must depend upon deceit and dishonesty for its success may prosper for a while, but must ultimately wind up in disaster of one kind or another. The durable thing is decency, and dishonesty never was decent no matter by whom practiced. A thief may rob you and actually get away with the money, but in the end you will be better off than the other fellow, physically and mentally feel better provided you are square yourself. There will not be any great difference, of course, between you and the man who beats you if you are both crooked and dishonest, because then the question is simply one determined by degree of shrewdness. The incompetent crook has no just complaint against his more efficient fellow in the thieving line, though he is very commonly heard to whine about the other's dishonesty. Honesty is right and dishonesty wrong and that is all there is to it. The Steel Trust and Carnegie cannot always fool the people. The day of reckoning will come sooner or later, and indications are that the public mind is now nearly ripe for dealing with the situation. The road of this crooked concern has been a long and fertile one, but the turning point is not far in the distance.

When the constitutional amendment providing for the separation of State and local taxes came before the people the labor organizations opposed its adoption, while the corporations, as a rule, favored it. Now there is, as labor predicted, a shortage in State funds. Unfortunately for the corporations perhaps, but fortunately for the ordinary taxpayer, the State Board of Equalization, after much laborious research, has decided that justice and equity to all necessitates an increase of the corporation tax save in one or two instances. In brief, the board arrived at the following conclusions: The ordinary taxpayer pays \$1.1386 on each \$100 value of his property. Railroads of all kinds pay \$0.9092. Gas and Electric companies pay \$0.75. Telegraph and telephone companies pay \$0.9060. Pullman Car Company pays \$0.8813. Wells, Fargo & Company pay more than their proportion with their \$1.5413, although it is generally understood that they have managed to get it back from the people. Banks and institutions of that character are decided to be paying their proportionate share. Such are the conclusions at which the Board of Equalization has arrived, and probably it is not strange that some of the corporations evidently are pained by them and will endeavor to show that the board is mistaken. This might have been expected, for it is a difficult thing for human nature to give up a soft snap, even when justice demands it.

Wit at Random

"Never again will I marry a dreamer!" said the Reno visitor, after securing her final decree.
"You might do worse, my dear," remarked the latest arrival. "I married a snorer."—"Judge."

"While she was dancing on the stage the other night, Tessie Touslehed broke a garter and one of her stockings came down."
"Well, well! She must have been embarrassed!"

"On the contrary. It made a big hit, and now she does it every night."—"Judge."

"I understand you went over to Crimson Gulch and lynched the wrong man?"

"No," replied Three-finger Sam. "You can't lynch the wrong man in Crimson Gulch. We jest got Piute Pete a little ahead of his turn."—Washington "Star."

Wife—Why did you tell the Batsons that you married me because I was such a good cook, when you know I can't even boil a potato?

Hubby—I had to make some excuse, my dear, and I didn't know what else to say!—London "Opinion."

"Muz, did you hear the step-ladder when it tumbled over?"

"No, darling. I hope papa didn't fall."

"Not yet—he's still hanging on to the picture molding."—London "Opinion."

"What was your little boy crying about last evening?"

"Over his lesson in natural history."

"A child of that age studying natural history? You astonish me!"

"It's so, just the same. He was learning the difference between a wasp and a fly."—Houston "Post."

Charley Sing, a Chinese gardener, peddles truck in Salt Lake City. One of his best customers is a banker.

One morning Sing drove up to solicit orders for vegetables, and he found the banker working among the flowers in the yard. It was Decoration Day and the bank was closed.

"You no work today?" inquired Sing.

"I should say not!" replied the banker. "This is a holiday."

"Me work all same," said Sing. "Me work all same every day 'cept Sunday afternoon."

"What do you do Sunday afternoon, if you don't work?" inquired the banker.

"Me washee plenty shirt last all week!" was the Chinaman's reply.—"Judge."

One afternoon, on a hot summer day, an Irish foreman platelayer was walking along the Caledonian line, in the neighborhood of Glasgow, when he found one of his men placidly sleeping on the shady side of an embankment. The foreman looked reproachfully at the delinquent for a full minute, and then remarked: "Slape on, ye lazy spalpeen, slape on. Fur as long as ye slape ye've got a job, but when ye wake up ye won't have none."—"T. P.'s Weekly."

It was a dull wet evening, and little Vera was in one of her worst and most inquisitive moods. Father, busily writing at his desk, had already reproved her several times for bothering him with useless questions. "I say, Pa, what—" "Oh, ask your mother." "Honest, Pa, this isn't a silly one this time." "All right, this once. What is it?" "Well, if the end of the earth was to come and the world was destroyed while a man was up in an aeroplane, where would he land when he came down?"

Miscellaneous

POVERTY LAND.

By Charles Clare Taylor.

Come with me, Mr. Millionaire,

Let me take your hand;

I want you to see, along with me,
Some scenes of Poverty Land.

I want you to enter the humble home
That stands beside the mill,

I want you to see, along with me,
A father lying ill.

I want you to notice his wasted limbs,
His poor thin toil-worn hand;

I want you to see what conditions there be
In the place called Poverty Land.

Don't you see starvation in the face
Of that child beside the door?

Her father is ill and the grocery bill
Is stopped at the village store.

I want you to think, Mr. Millionaire,
When home in your palace grand,
Of the things you see, along with me,
In dreary Poverty Land.

Think of the father you saw today
Who gave his strength and health
That you might lay more gold away,
That you might have more wealth.

What will it all avail you,
When before your God you stand,
You'll be the same as those who came
From dreary Poverty Land.

FIGHT.

By George Matthew Adams.

Learn to be a fighter.

Not with fists or clubs or swords—but
through the noble mastering of the forces at
your command—generated by your own brain.

For great are victories gained from the
every-day battles of life over the endless diffi-
culties that almost hourly face such a force.

Learn to be a fighter.

Then fight! Fight face to the front—fiercely
yet fairly. And when everybody looks upon
you as a loser and calls you licked—that's your
cue to finish the fight—and win!

Learn to be a fighter.

You won't always win, but never admit it.
Half the so-named failures of all time lie in
conquerors' graves. And the flowers of God
and the winds of undying fame cool and soothe
the sleeping souls that didn't know how to
die!

Learn to be a fighter.

What is your work today? Make it a battle
front! Muster the best that is in you and go
out to meet and vanquish every obstacle that
seeks to keep this day from being the one
you will most prize as the one of all your days
most worth while—to other people and to
yourself. Fight every inch of the way. Give
no quarter—and accept none. Go to your
bed with the spirit and satisfaction of a con-
queror.

Learn to be a fighter.

Suffer me to recommend to you one of the
most useful lessons of life, the knowledge and
study of yourself. There you run the greatest
hazard of being deceived. Self-love and partiality
cast a mist before the eyes, and there is no
knowledge so hard to be acquired, nor of more
benefit when once thoroughly understood.—
Abigail Adams (to her son).

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

The first bill out of the hopper is a labor bill. It regulates advertisements for employees during strikes. Both houses passed this bill at the last session but it was not signed by the Governor in time to become a law. It seems, therefore, meet that this session should take this bill up and finish the job. It comes with recommendation; "due pass" from the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital, McDonald of San Francisco, chairman. By the way, that committee is some committee. It purposes to treat officers, agents and managers of corporations the same as small fry among employers committing offenses against labor, and therefore intends to punish all in certain cases with fines or imprisonment, or both. Hitherto corporations could not be sent to jail, but we are getting around the point nicely and this committee bears the distinction of setting a new pace in this direction.

There is beginning to sprout quite a crop of important measures, although it is likely to take another week before anyone will be able to form an opinion as to what this session really intends to do. Yesterday Simpson of Kern and Struckenbruck of San Joaquin introduced a measure to permit voters absent from their precinct on election day to cast their vote in any other precinct in the State. It is surrounded with elaborate safeguards and it is difficult to see how any one could beat it. During the coming recess all who value this new method of voting should study the bill and suggest such amendments as may further improve this measure. By devoting a little attention to this subject now we may gradually arrive at the point when we can do away with the present costly and cumbersome election system and substitute some other more convenient and inexpensive mode of recording the will of the majority on any proposition whatever.

The cat has been let out of the bag. Speaker Young did not have the committee slated like his rivals, and was not ready to make his appointments, and as a result the patronage squabble became a little more complicated than usual and had to be solved before anything else could be done.

The State employment bureau bill is ready for introduction and will be handled in the Senate by a prominent Los Angeles man, and in the Assembly by a leading Republican, both able and willing to fight the measure through. Prospects are very bright that we will succeed in establishing this much-needed reform in regulating the distribution of employment and curb present abuses practiced by private employment agents. These offices may also be the means of extending the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics more effectively into all parts of the State.

Minimum wage legislation has received a sudden setback, and its advocates are no longer shouting its blessings over the house-tops, as was done during the recent past. The cooling off process no doubt was brought about through the decided stand taken by the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council. No matter what may be done under favorable conditions, labor as such, has gone on record to consider such an antediluvian step carefully in order to avoid being led to adopt the policy of enlisting the services of the State in regulating matters heretofore considered the main business of labor organizations. If one may look backward into the dark ages of English history from times of Magna Charta to Queen Elizabeth, one will find recorded on the rolls of Parliament, continual enactments, re-enactments, amendments, etc., of the so-called "Statutes of Laborers," which in most minute details prescribed minimum and maximum wages of all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor. An investigation of the subject should take into account all the lessons recorded in history.

In the matter of education, particular efforts

to bring the State University into closer touch with the people, labor is now endeavoring to secure an appropriation of \$50,000 to do for California what the University of Wisconsin has been doing for the people of that State through the so-called University Extension Work. The prospects are very bright that the real beginning of the same kind of work will be authorized by this session.

As it depended upon the position of labor whether or not anti-alien legislation would be pressed at this time, it is gratifying to know that members of the Legislature, State officers, and others here are receiving daily letters and communications indicating that this question is one very close to the heart of the people of this State, and that the settlement of these questions ought not to be delayed.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

The Labor Council last Friday night adopted the following resolution, introduced by Thomas E. Zant:

"Whereas, The modern democratic statesmen of China have successfully contested and defeated the Manchurian dynasty which had reigned with despotic power some five hundred years; and which had by taxation and oppression, crushed ambition and diminished enterprise, reducing its people to a very low standard of living and hindering them from developing their wonderful resources, and

"Whereas, These humane statesmen having aroused the slumbering native genius of the Chinamen and out of their victory have established a republic which has maintained its independence remarkably well under the circumstances, and

"Whereas, The leading spirits in this new regime stand for a broader democratic management of their country's resources and industries, insuring more general distribution of the result of enterprise to all its people than now prevails in Western countries, and

"Whereas, The six great financial countries are withholding a negotiated loan of \$600,000,000 to the Chinese Republic, desired by them to develop government enterprises (including industries), demanding that these financial powers shall supervise the expenditure, evidently with the intention to maintain private monopoly fearing China may develop public monopoly; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the San Francisco Labor Council in session assembled, Friday evening, January 17th, does hereby request and memorialize the members of our State Legislature and the members of the United States Congress, to urge upon the national administration to at once recognize the long-neglected Republic of China, to the end that their credit may be improved, that independent loans may be secured, that the republic can go onward to develop its unimproved land and wonderful resources, and draw the Chinese together from all foreign lands to their own country, bringing with them ideas gathered from all lands to work out their destiny at home and develop a higher civilization."

The longer I live and the clearer I discern between the false and the true in society the more does the inclination to live, not as a savage or a misanthrope, but as a solitary man on the frontiers of society, on the outskirts of the world grow in me. The birds come and go and make nests around our habitations, they are fellow-citizens of our farms and hamlets with us; but they take their flight in a heaven which is boundless, . . . but they build their nests in the heart of thick bushes or hang them in the height of the trees. So would I live, hovering round society and having always at my back a field of liberty, vast as the sky.—Maurice de Guerin.

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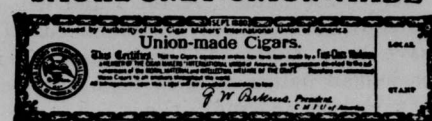
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POWER OF KINDNESS.**By Charles P. Hardeman.**

Kindness is the most powerful means which can be employed for the accomplishment of any end. It has its wonderful potent in every field of life, and every person has a chance to practice it, both in his words and in his actions towards those with whom he comes in contact. Kindness of an employer will win the faithfulness, the regard, and the interest of his help. Kindness of parents will generally elicit from their children that love and obedience which is entirely spontaneous, and which is so necessary to make a home bright and agreeable. Habitual kindness of one friend towards another will seal the bond of friendship so tightly that nothing on earth will be able to tear it asunder. Kindness of a judge towards those who are brought before him with the stamp of guilt upon them will have a marvellous effect, and may become the first step which is necessary to set them aright, when they are permitted to live in freedom again. Kindness of teachers will gain the attention and the affections of their pupils, and, when such are possessed, it is easy to inculcate on their minds that knowledge and that sense of restraint which are so essential for success in life. One word or act of kindness towards a stranger, or towards one in trouble, or towards one encompassed with cares, or towards one stricken with sorrow, or towards one suffering the desolation of bereavement, may, and often does, succeed in forming an attachment which proves to be of great intensity and of lifelong constancy. Kindness towards one who is the object of ridicule, or of scorn, or of derision, or of injustice, will often heal the wounds inflicted by those sharp weapons, and will alight in his breast a spark, or perhaps a flame, of happiness. Kindness towards an enemy will force him to forget his grievance, and to raze out from his heart and mind all the hatred and malignity which he may bear you.

Every person some time in life has had his most hopeful projects frustrated, or has been visited with ill fortune, or has suffered keen disappointment, or has tasted the bitterness of despondency, and well knows how soothing, how indulgent to his troubled mind were the little kindnesses of his friends. Kindness is like a calm, or gentle, breeze, raising hope and giving cheer after a heavy storm. It is bound to accomplish good, never is it like water spilt and wasted. Practice it wherever you go, and towards whomsoever you meet. Have a kind word for everybody. To be kind one must regard the feelings of others. Kindness begets friends. We cannot help feeling well disposed towards those who have been kind to us.

Kindness is catching. It has the power of making that person kind towards whom it has been directed. If those around you are kind, if the whole atmosphere in which you live is permeated with kindness, if the air which you breathe savors of it, you cannot help imbibing it yourself, and making use of it in your dealings with others. One of the greatest things that can be said of Abraham Lincoln is that he was kind. He was kind to the highest degree, and from association with him others became kind. Not one word in all his writings, not one word in all he ever spoke, bore the print of unkindness. It was not his wonderful sagacity, it was not his paramount powers of insight, it was not his lofty idea of freedom, it was not his spotless integrity and genuine simplicity, it was not these which gained the affection and admiration of his people, but it was his inestimable kindness which found its way into the breast of every one he met. His own words show how far he thought kindness ought to be extended. "Die when I may," he says, "I want it said of me by those who know me best that I have always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, where I thought a flower would grow."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 21, 1913. President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfer deposited by W. A. Becker, violin, Local No. 12.

Reinstated: F. P. Anthes, P. Cheli, R. D. Valerga, M. M. Carruthers, E. Cruells, J. A. Tillmany, Mrs. J. A. Tillmany, T. E. Glazier, W. A. Chase, R. Miranda, M. Rincon, S. G. Smith, G. Bralye, P. Lacassie (published by error in last issue).

Transfers withdrawn: J. W. Densmore, Local No. 76; Mrs. A. C. Germindeo, Local No. 10; J. Lorenzo, Local No. 153.

Admitted to membership on examination: J. H. Hirschfeld, piano; M. Cotti, piano; Chas. F. Lehter, drums.

Permission was granted members to play with Von Der Mehden Amateur Orchestra, January 23d, at regular rates.

Y. M. H. A. Hall, Page and Stangan streets, has been re-classified and placed in Class E list of halls.

The following traveling members are reported playing at the Cort: L. Siroky, E. Fogg, C. Fogg, all of Local No. 310. At the Orpheum: Arthur Weld, Local No. 310. At the Columbia: B. Spitzner, G. Hendricks, C. Rietzel, J. Nicolini, F. Schumann, J. Weber, Jr., F. W. Daehne, Chas. Dabb, B. Frederick, P. Mohlees, O. Uhlman, M. Marccio, all of Local No. 310, and T. Tietz, Local No. 9.

F. E. Glazier is out again, having been seriously ill and confined to the hospital for the past two months.

Since the "Old Judge" Has Left Us.**By C. Dibert.**

(Dedicated to August L. Fournier.)

I.

We take the car at seven, just as we did of yore,
When "Old Judge" Fournier rode along, pondering
into the law.

We arrive at the hall as usual, repair to the little
back room,

But since the "Old Judge" has left us, everything
turns into gloom.

II.

We start up the waltzes and two steps, the
crowd gets into the swing,

Nobody shouts "quit your ragging," nobody starts
in to sing.

Joe comes up with the money and tells Fitz to
play the last dance,

But since the "Old Judge" has left us, it seems
that we're all in a trance.

III.

We leave the hall as we did before, and soon are
homeward bound,

Nobody sits with the "String Bean"; we don't
even look around.

Charlie goes to the front of the car and dozes off
into a sleep,

But since the "Old Judge" has left us, there's
nothing to do but weep.

IV.

We take the same "Owl" at Daly City; the Da-
goes are creeping along;

Nobody orders the grey-mares around, everything
seems to go wrong.

Ding, ding, we're off on the last stretch, Otto de-
scribes his next meal,

But since the "Old Judge" has left us, we don't
hear even a squeal.

THE DARROW TRIAL.

The second trial of Clarence S. Darrow, charged with attempting to bribe a juror in the McNamara case, started last Monday in Los Angeles.

All the judges in Los Angeles having refused to try the case, Judge Conley of Madera County has been assigned to preside at the trial.

In a ruling on Monday Judge Conley said that no man who entertained any bias against labor unions or against Darrow himself because of his reputation as an advocate and counsel for labor leaders accused of crime could serve on the jury.

The court's ruling was made when Deputy District Attorney Ford tried to obtain a statement from Venireman Joseph Venable, a Glendale rancher, that despite prejudice against labor unions, he could still give Darrow an impartial trial. Venable was promptly excused.

Intimation that a mysterious woman might have visited prospective jurors in behalf of Clarence S. Darrow were made Wednesday by the prosecution when the second trial of the former chief counsel for the McNamaras, charged with jury bribery, was resumed in the Superior Court.

The subject of the woman was suggested by Wheaton A. Gray, special prosecutor, in the course of examining N. P. Spafford, a venireman of Pasadena, previously temporarily passed as a juror by the defense.

Special Prosecutor Gray inquired if Spafford thought Darrow was getting a "square deal" in the trial just begun.

The question brought a sharp reprimand from Judge W. M. Conley of Madera County, who is hearing the case. The judge declared such a question was a reflection upon the court, and Gray hastily apologized.

Spafford was also asked if he ever had read any of Darrow's writings in "The Appeal to Reason." Before he could reply Darrow denied that he had ever written for that publication.

It is not probable that a jury to try the case will be finally passed by both sides before the first of next week.

A. F. OF L. APPEAL.

The American Federation of Labor, through its attorneys, has filed in the District Court of Appeals a brief, setting forth numerous reasons why the finding and judgment in the lower court in the contempt case should be set aside. This is the second appeal which the Federation officials have taken from the judgment of the District Supreme Court on the same question. In the former appeal the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States and the District courts were reversed. The decree of injunction alleged to have been violated was signed by Justice Gould December 3, 1907, whereas the contempt proceeding was not instituted until May, 1911. The points upon which the appeal is taken are numerous, alleging seventeen errors, and also that there was a lapse of three years between the decree of injunction and the institution of the contempt proceedings. The "committee of prosecutors," which was brought into the case by Justice Wright, will have until February 5th to reply to the brief filed.

BAR CHINESE RESTAURANTS.

At Prince Albert, Canada, as the result of the agitation of the Trades and Labor Council, followed by the action of the police commission, all white girls employed in Chinese restaurants have been induced to quit their positions. The Labor Council is only newly formed and this is one of the first problems taken up.

Herman's Hats**UNION MADE**
**2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH**

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 17, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed. The chair appointed Delegate Jos. Gallagher vice-president pro tem.

Application for Affiliation—From Stone Cutters' Union of San Francisco, was referred to the organizing committee.

Credentials—Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—John Hassell, A. L. Staton. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—J. Meaney, Jas. Fraelin, C. Zerbe. Material Teamsters—J. J. Monahan, O. W. Swanson, Dan Dougherty, Joe Trumpower, J. J. Morris, Walter Duryea. Beer Drivers—Jos. Graf, R. Warren, I. Lang, C. Hourahan, H. Giannini. Molders—John I. Nolan, J. O. Walsh, J. E. Dillon, R. W. Burton, N. W. Judson. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Louis Basenach, J. L. Liedecker. Sign Painters—J. Doran, C. L. Peterson. Laundry Wagon Drivers—O. Anderson, R. E. Irwin, T. R. Angove, A. W. Bonner. Amalgamated Carpenters—D. F. Penberton, N. Duxbury. Milkers—Oscar Yoss, Paul Eisenberger. Retail Shoe Clerks—Harry Cantorwith, F. O'Brien, A. W. Brouillet. Coopers No. 65—Jos. Cresse, Walter Randolph, S. J. Cook, J. P. Kelleher. Bookbinders No. 125—Miss Rose Myears, Hazel Celestres, Geraldine Scully, Lily Clark. Machinists' Auxiliary—A. Thole, E. G. Hanson. Bill Posters—C. O. Damon. Boiler Makers No. 205—D. Kane, Wm. Bouser. Bartenders—H. Swift, vice Bert Shangle. Elevator Conductors—C. Rapp. Boot and Shoe Workers—D. Williams, vice Frank McGlinchy. Wireless Telegraphers—J. P. Sorenson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Asiatic Exclusion League, relative to monthly meeting. From Barbers' International Union, stating progress of their organization for the year 1912.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Granite Cutters, asking Council to assist in having California stone used on Civic Center buildings. From Stable Employees' Union, stating their trouble with National Laundry Co. had been adjusted. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, requesting Council to place the firm of Frank & Hyam Co. on the unfair list. From Butchers' Union, in reference to a former delegate of this Council. From Horseshoers' Union, stating they were unable to settle their trouble with Roth & Blum Co.

From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, resolutions in reference to the System Federation strike and to petition Congress to investigate the Harriman lines.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Electrical Workers No. 151, containing list of names of men employed by the S. F. Gas and Electric Co., applying for affiliation.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Bill providing for four additional judges for the city of San Francisco.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Communication from Metal Polishers' International Union, in reference to union labeled musical instruments.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Zant (Carpenters No. 483), requesting the State Legislature to petition the United States Government to recognize the Chinese Republic. On motion, the resolutions were indorsed. (See resolutions printed in full in "Labor Clarion.")

Communication received from the Rev. John M. Jackson, pastor of the Hamilton Methodist Church, requesting the Council to set a date to hear the Rev. Harry F. Ward, secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and asking that January 31st

be set aside for that purpose. On motion, the request was granted with the understanding that this being election night it might not be possible to give the necessary time on that particular evening.

Communication from Bro. Theo. Johnson, assistant legislative agent at Sacramento, in reference to defense of the eight-hour law at Washington. Moved that the communication be referred to the joint conference committee on legislation to see that we have proper representation, and that our representatives be instructed to meet within the coming week; motion carried.

Communication from S. F. Building Trades Council, containing resolutions condemning the action of District Attorney Miller in ordering district attorneys in other Federal districts not to examine bondsmen, and to call upon Attorney-General Wickersham either to remove District Attorney Miller from office or compel him to give fair and just consideration to the rights of the men in Leavenworth. On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Communication from the International Garment Workers of New York, containing an appeal for financial assistance was read, and on motion referred to the executive committee with instructions that copies of the communication be forwarded to all affiliated unions requesting action thereon. Communication from the Iron Trades Council, in reference to the action of the unions relative to the Enterprise Foundry, and requesting that the Building Trades Council be notified that they are willing to get together, and that a copy of this communication be sent to the Building Trades Council. On motion, the communication was filed and request granted.

Bro. J. M. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, addressed the Council and gave a brief review of the history and progress of the International Union, and stated that they were having considerable trouble with a dual national Musicians' Union, having to fight injunction suits in the Federal courts of the country, American Federation being victorious.

Executive Committee—On the bill from the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, your committee recommended that the Council pay their second installment of \$500; concurred in. Committee reported that the Steam Shovelmen No. 29 and the Associated Union No. 2 had decided to lay over their controversy until after the meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., to be held on January 20th; concurred in. Committee reported that President McLaughlin and Secretary Nolan were appointed to take up along with Bro. Curran (Pile Drivers) and the State Harbor Commissioners, the matter in reference to an expelled member of their union; concurred in. On the request of Chauffeurs' Union for a boycott on the firm of James Hagan, undertakers, and the Pacific Taximeter Co., your committee referred the matter to Secretary Nolan to take up with the two concerns mentioned to see if the dispute could not be adjusted; concurred in. The wage scale and agreement of Janitors' Union was laid over for one week. On the request of the Moving Picture Operators for a boycott on the Castro Theatre, your committee ruled that Nasser Bros. be informed that only one man connected with the theatre be permitted to operate the moving picture machines, and that any relief whatever must be obtained from the Operators' Union by the employment of a union man; concurred in. Committee reported that the representatives of the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco were before the executive committee and requested the assistance and co-operation of the Council in trying to stop the formation of dual unions in the theatrical trades, and further requested that a circular letter be sent to the various houses in San Francisco notifying them that the organization formed by the non-union men had no affiliation with the

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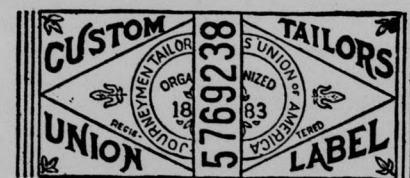
(Lady de Bathe)

and Her Company in "The Test"; LOLO, the Sioux Indian Mystic; CHADWICK TRIO; ROXY LA ROCCA; WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE in Mr. Cressy's Own Skit "One Night Only"; WORK and PLAY; THOSE FRENCH GIRLS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Hit, RALPH HERZ, One of Musical Comedy's Most Famous Stars.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices, (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

A. F. of L.; concurred in. Committee reported progress on the matter of the Newspaper Solicitors. The wage scale and agreement of Glove Workers' Union was laid over one week; concurred in. On the request of Butchers' Union for a boycott on the Washington Market, Oakland, committee recommends that the matter lay over for one week; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported on the communication from Attorney Henry B. Lister, in regard to amendments to the civil and criminal codes and recommended the communication be filed for future reference; concurred in. Committee recommends that the Council declare itself opposed to the principle of establishing the rate of wages whether for men or women by legislation, thereby placing the Council on record as being opposed to the minimum wage law for women; concurred in. Committee recommended the indorsement of the bill providing for the greater safety of men working upon scaffolds and stages suspended from houses or buildings; concurred in. The committee laid over the consideration of bill submitted by Granite Cutters' Union.

Nominations—President—A. J. Gallagher, E. D. Nolan; vice-president—James Curran, Joseph Gallagher; recording secretary and business agent—John O'Connell, Wm. T. Bonsor, Hugo Ernst; financial secretary-treasurer—James McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms—Patrick O'Brien; trustees—Chas. Schuppert, M. J. McGuire, J. W. Spencer, E. A. Brown, Chas. Child; executive committee—D. P. Haggerty, Thos. Shaughnessy, J. J. Matheson, Don Cameron, Minnie Andrews, Jas. Wilson, N. F. Ingram, Chas. Shuttleworth, Selig Schulberg, Jas. Bailey, M. J. McGuire, Rose Myers, John I. Nolan, W. G. Desepte, S. W. Sullivan, H. Brand, Patrick O'Brien, Jas. Fisher, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Jas. W. Mullen, Jack Zamford, E. B. Morton, R. H. Baker, Patrick Vaughan, F. McDonald, H. J. Mitchell, Thos. Black, E. J. Frisbee, John P. McLaughlin; organizing committee—John O. Walsh, Chas. Erickson, Emma O'Keefe, D. P. Haggerty, W. G. Desepte, M. Casey, Rose Myers, Jas. Fraelin, Carrie Parmer, R. H. Baker, Wm. F. Dwyer; law and legislative committee—A. W. Brouillet, T. C. Lynch, E. E. Ellison, C. H. Parker, Theo. Johnson, C. L. Peterson, J. W. Mullen, S. Roman, Selig Schulberg, Chas. McConaughy; directors of "Labor Clarion"—A. J. Gallagher, J. O. Walsh, Jack Zamford, John O'Connell, E. H. Slissman, E. B. Morton, D. P. Haggerty, Norman Duxbury; delegate to Asiatic Exclusion League—E. E. Ellison. On motion, nominations were closed for the evening.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$410. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$745.50.

Council adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, January 15, 1913, was called to order by President Benj. Schonhoff at 8:30.

Roll call of officers and delegates, the following being present: President Benj. Schonhoff, Recording Secretary J. P. Griffin, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Guth, Sergeant-at-Arms G. J. Plato, Trustee D. J. Ryan, Delegates J. W. Hogan, Emil Eisold, Theo. Lindquist, W. G. Desepte, Patrick O'Brien, Al. Condrotte, Peter Barling, E. Guth, Louis Spinas, Andy Berg, C. B. Ferris, Robt. Larkin, B. E. Hayland, Joe Grace, C. M. Erickson, J. M. Street, A. Letrodec, Geo. J. Plato, Thos. Collin, G. W. Kilpatrick, R. Carr, Anton Carlson, F. R. Weyler, M. Sellick, H. Von Soosten. Minutes of special meeting read and approved.

Credentials—The following credentials were received: A. F. Blanchard and R. Sempell of

Retail Grocery Clerks' Local 648, Thos. Crandall and A. Carlson of Stable Employees' Union, Local 404, Emil Guth and F. Melzarek of Cigar Makers' Union, Local 228, C. J. Ward and H. Von Soosten of Upholsterers' Union, Local 28, Thos. M. Cullin of Photo-Engravers' Union, Local 8, J. P. Griffin and M. Sellick of Retail Shoe Clerks' Local 410, Geo. W. Watson of Sign and Pictorial Painters' Local 510, Geo. J. Plato and Miss Ethel Murphy of Office Employees' Local 13,188, Fred Martin and Louis Spinas of Cooks' Helpers' Local 110. On motion, same were accepted and delegates seated.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported having referred all matters in their hands to the incoming agitation committee. Special committee of five appointed to devise ways and means for a better demand for the union label, card and button submitted a report recommending, first, committee of three be appointed to get in touch with the wives and relatives of organized labor through the Women's Union Label League; second, committee of six be appointed to visit the various labor organizations in the interest of the union label products; third, that label section take up matter of union-made French bread with the Bakers' Union; fourth, that the Label Section send communication to Labor Council requesting that no advertisements be taken by the "Labor Clarion" in the future unless such firm employs only union help and sell union-made goods. Referred to new business.

Reports of Unions—Leather Workers on Horse Goods ask that we refrain from trading with the firm of Latufska Bros., 1659 Market street, as said firm is unfair to that organization, and endeavor whenever possible to buy only harness that bears the union label of the leather workers. The Janitors again request that in hiring halls for dances and entertainments none but halls where union janitors are employed be rented. Carpenters' Locals 483, 1082, and 616 leased hall on Fourth and Mission streets and can sub-rent halls for meetings to other locals looking for a hall. Retail Shoe Clerks specially request at this time of organized labor to demand the working card of their craft when buying shoes, as same greatly aids them in getting their new agreements signed for this year shortly.

Report of trustees for quarter ending December 30, 1912, was received and accepted and ordered recorded in the minutes.

Communications and Bills—Communication from A. F. of L. in regard to the Whitehead, Hoag Co. not employing union help throughout, received and filed for reference. All bills for this meeting referred to trustees and being reported favorably by them were ordered paid by regular motion.

New Business—Report of special committee was taken up seriatim and all recommendations concurred in and same ordered put into action. The chair then appointed the following agitation board to serve for the ensuing six months, viz: R. H. Baker of Barbers' Union, A. Letrodec of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, T. J. Mahoney of Glove Workers, Benj. Schonhoff of Typographical Union, and B. E. Hayland of Electrical Workers. On motion, secretary was instructed to secure bids on printing of constitution and by-laws for distribution. The chair appointed the following committee to visit the Women's Union Label League: Emil Guth, W. G. Desepte and Benj. Schonhoff. The privilege of the floor was then granted to Bro. Donovan of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who spoke upon the many benefits of the union label to the boot and shoe workers. All delegates requested to use their influence with their respective organizations in the city of Oakland in forming a label section in said city.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.



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(The German Bank)

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December 31, 1912:

Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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College of Physicians and Surgeons 529 CASTRO STREET
Near 18th Street

Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



JANUARY, 1913

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls 330 Jackson
(37) Altvaer Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnerberger & Metzler 215 Leidesdorff
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(211) Associated Pig. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster 516 Mission
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co. 343 Front
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co. 516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press 138 Second
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian 340 Sansome
(65) Blair-Murdock Co. 68 Fremont
(99) Bolte & Braden 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin 739 Market
(8) Bulletin 767 Market
(220) Calendar Press 935 Market
(121) California Demokrat 51 Third
(176) California Press 340 Sansome
(11) Call, The Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press 3623 19th
(40) Chronicle Chronicle Building
(120) Co-Operative Press 2330 Market
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press 516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal 44-46 East
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) Daily News 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press 451 Bush
(179) Donaldson & Moir 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co. 24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short 342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gilie Co. 2257 Mission
(56) Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-55 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(92) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(48) Jewish Voice 340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co. 1272 Folsom
(94) Journal of Commerce 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) Larson & Lauray 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow 243 Front
(141) La Voce del Popolo 641 Stevenson
(57) Leader, The 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa Ave.
(123) L'Italia Daily News 118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press 315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The 1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller 619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman 362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John 311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros. 928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G. 1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant 423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery 2484 Sacramento
(187) Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) Phillips & Van Orden 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(89) Pladwell & Co. 546 Market
(60) Post 727 Market
(109) Primo Press 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press 72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The 320 Sixth Ave.
(21) Recorder, The 643 Stevenson
(66) Roesch Co., Louis 15th and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin

- (30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union 818 Mission
(84) San Rafael Independent San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(125) Shanley Co., The 147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) Sunset Publishing House 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press 66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The 121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press 1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle 144-154 Second
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co. 1067 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(36) West End Press 2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-55 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(200) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor 412 Mission
(25) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (129) Britton & Rey 560 Sacramento
(234) Galloway Litho Co. 511 Howard
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis 15th and Mission
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
(202) Congdon Process Engraver 635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving 343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency 880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Fairlyland Theatre, 445 Devisadero.
Enterprise Founders.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
Thompson's Dairy, 7 Bismarck.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allied Printing Trades Club will be held in the club rooms, third floor, 46 Geary street. Two members of the board of directors will be elected at this meeting.

Here is a want ad appearing in a California weekly: "Wanted—All round printer who is a band man, cornet, baritone or trombone player preferred. Would take violinist. Must have references. Write J. B. Dixon, Manteco, Cal."

Some fool who is going the limit in phonetic spelling will be trying to do away with punctuation entirely one of these days. To him we would relate the story of the woman who visited the city on a shopping expedition, and fell head over heels in love with a \$400 millinery layout. She wired to her husband, describing the outfit and the price, and asked if she might purchase. "No. Price too high." When she came parading home, diked out in the purse-wrecking togs, the victim fainted, but he had overlooked the fact that telegraph operators never punctuate.—Missouri "Mule."

An apprentice boy in one of our offices was telling a few days ago of a novel method adopted by a young lady friend of ridding herself of a fellow who persisted in staying very late. She gave him a pencil and paper and said: "Now make a row of eleven ciphers; make a perpendicular mark downward on the right side of the first cipher; upward on the right side of the fourth; downward on the right side of the fifth; upward on the right side of the seventh and eighth; downward on the right side of the tenth. The lines should be half an inch long and be against the sides of the ciphers as indicated." She asked him to read what he had written. The effect was electrical.

The first meeting of the new Typographical Union in Imperial Valley was held in a building owned by General Otis of the Los Angeles "Times." The Oregon Hotel in El Centro is one of the properties of the General gathered unto himself along with the rest of his holdings and investments. Another fact worth mentioning is that this is the first labor union organized below the sea level, the altitude table showing that the entire Imperial Valley is lower than the surface of the ocean, the drop being from three feet at Calexico to 202 feet at Salton Sea.

Lest some of the members of the local union should overlook it, we call attention to the fact that on page 85 of the January "Journal" will be found that much used quotation from the "Labor Clarion." Our official organ could not be filled with better matter. Amen.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, next Sunday afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock sharp. The executive committee has several matters of vital importance to present to the union at this meeting and it behooves every member who possibly can to be present. Several other committees will also report.

The Label Committee complains that all of those who volunteer at meetings to send in non-label printing do not fulfill their obligation in that regard. The committee is anxious to be kept busy and earnestly solicits the volunteers to forward at once all such matter as they may have on hand.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 966 Market.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Friday at 172 Golden Gate Ave.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Jewelry Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 348 Van Ness ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 35—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Investors' Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following deaths of union men have been reported: James H. Ferren of the shoe clerks, James D. Fletcher of the millmen, Samuel H. Brum of the railway employees, John McCarty of the bricklayers, Howard C. Fieste of the electricians, Michael Martin of the ship caulkers, Fordyce S. Osborn of the locomotive engineers, Anthony Burke of the marine firemen, Frank H. Forbes of the drug clerks, F. A. Macomber of the elevator conductors, Louis F. Marcus of the musicians.

President Weber of the American Federation of Musicians addressed the Labor Council last Friday night, and made a strong plea for harmony and progress. He informed the delegates of a move of national scope that is being made to form a dual Musicians' Union and pointed out that the scheme was being fostered by certain persons who were desirous of destroying the present powerful Musicians' Union.

District Attorney Miller so strongly objected to the approval of the bonds furnished for the release of Eugene A. Clancy from the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., that the Federal court in Chicago disapproved the bonds on the ground that the liability was limited. Just what difference that made so long as the total reached the required amount we are unable to state.

Local No. 41 of the Bartenders' Union last Monday night indorsed Senate bill No. 140, introduced by Senators Regan and Lyon, to provide a day of rest from labor, and the president was empowered to appoint a committee to visit Sacramento to work for the measure. This provides "that every person in any occupation of labor shall have one day's rest therefrom in seven, and it shall be unlawful for any employer of labor to cause or permit his employees, or any of them, to work more than six days in seven; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any case of emergency." The union decided to have its annual picnic on the first Sunday in April, and J. O'Grady, J. H. Tracy, W. Steinkamp, M. Skierkaff and H. Swift were appointed a committee to make arrangements. Thirty dollars was paid to members on the sick list, five candidates for membership were elected and obligated, and five new applications presented.

United Laborers No. 1 of San Francisco received a letter recently from H. Amayer of Denver, Colo., announcing that he has organized an association of laborers in that city with 160 signers to a petition for a charter. The writer announces that the association will be instituted with not less than 700 members. He asks that the local association send all information as to its methods of conducting business.

At the annual election by the stockholders of Sheet Metal Workers' Hall Association J. J. Kelly, J. Dennis, E. Freyer, J. Hastings, H. A. Wissing, J. O'Rourke, A. Barth, J. J. Allen and D. J. Cavanaugh were elected directors. They will meet tomorrow to elect officers.

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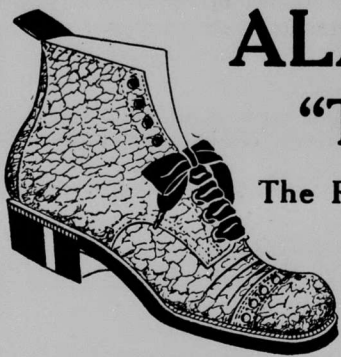
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Personal and Local

Last week a hungry looking, emaciated youth appeared at the home of Mrs. Laura V. Shuttleworth, at 48 Elgin Park, and asked for food. Mrs. Shuttleworth, noting the threadbare condition of the beggar's clothes, not only gave him a good meal but supplied him with a serviceable dark gray coat as well. Shortly before midnight Wednesday the young man whom she had befriended in this manner repaid her kindness by trying to steal her pocketbook, containing several dollars and a number of valuable papers. At least, Mrs. Shuttleworth believes she recognized the identical dark gray coat on the man who attempted to snatch her pocketbook from her arm as she walked along Elgin Park, within fifteen feet of her home. That he failed is due entirely to the fact that Mrs. Shuttleworth is capable of wielding an umbrella effectively, even with her left hand. Mrs. Shuttleworth is the wife of Charles Shuttleworth, secretary of the Janitors' Union.

Daniel Cameron of the Gas and Water Workers' Union, when retiring because of ill-health, after thirty years of continuous service as an employee of the Gas Consumers' Association, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, suitably engraved, by President Randolph.

Agnes Thecla Fair, well known as a worker for the success of the System Federation strike, arrived in San Francisco on Monday. She will remain in the city for a time and continue her work in the interest of organized labor.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will, at its next convention, consider the appeal of the Australian Society of Carpenters and Joiners for an agreement covering the interchange of due cards, similar to the agreement between the American organization and the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of the British Isles, which has been in force since 1910. Under this agreement a carpenter of either country who has been a member in good standing for one year in the country he desires to leave,

may be admitted to a local of the other country, party to the agreement, without the payment of an initiation fee, but he must comply with the laws, rules and regulations of the organization in which he deposits his card.

The ruling of the executive committee of the Labor Council as to the operation of moving picture shows, is that only one owner shall be permitted to work the machine, and that if relief is needed a member of the Picture Operators' Union must be employed. This decision was rendered in a case in which the Operators' Union made application for a boycott against a place in which two owners were operating the machine.

Local No. 24 of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union installed officers at the regular meeting last Saturday night and paid \$125 to members out of work during the preceding two weeks. Members on the sick list were paid an aggregate of \$48.

The Labor Council has been asked to organize the men who are employed in laying ducts for electrical wires in the underground system, Council's organizing committee to determine if such men shall be classed as laborers or electrical workers.

Local No. 16, Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers, has voted to make a demand for a \$5 a day wage, February 15th, the agreement to continue not less than one year.

J. H. Berry, a machinist at the local Santa Fe shops, died Wednesday of heart failure. He was stricken on the street in the evening and was taken to the office of Dr. N. N. Brown. Artificial respiration was used and he was taken to the San Joaquin hospital in the ambulance of Templeton & Co., where he died almost immediately. Berry was about 40 years of age. He has relatives in San Francisco. He was a member of the Order of Moose and also of railroad organizations in Point Richmond.—Bakersfield "Labor Journal."

METAL WORKER DIES.

The body of D. Madden was found Monday morning in the club room at Union Hall by the janitor when he opened the room. City Detective Goehring, with Coroner Bean, made an investigation, and concluded that Madden had died of heart trouble. Madden was a member of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of San Francisco, and a union card was found in his pocket, which disclosed his identity. He had come to Fresno from San Francisco and was working on the new Sequoia annex. When discovered by the janitor, his body was lying on the floor, but the heel of one foot still rested on a chair. Madden was evidently seated in one chair and had his feet resting on the other. An inquest was held Tuesday, and the verdict was to the effect that his death was caused by valvular heart trouble. The body was shipped to his folks in San Francisco Tuesday night.—Fresno Labor News.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following lectures have been arranged for the various schools during the closing days of January: Friday, January 24, Girls' High School, Hamilton Square, "The Women of France, the Peasant Woman," Edw. J. Dupuy; Friday, January 24, Sutro School, Thirteenth avenue, between California and Clement, "The Sierra Nevadas and Electric Light and Power," Geo. C. Holberton; Monday, January 27, Yerba Buena School, Greenwich and Webster, "Progress of the Exposition of 1915," Louis Levy; Wednesday, January 29, Rochambeau School, Twenty-fifth avenue, between Lake and California, "A Trip to Continental Europe," J. Emmet Hayden; Thursday, January 30, Laguna Honda School, Seventh avenue, between Irving and Judah, "An Hour in Pompeii," Oliver M. Washburn; Friday, January 31, Girls' High School, Hamilton Square, piano lecture-recital, Miss Marie Sloss. Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Unaccompanied children not admitted.

CITY ATTORNEY OUSTED.

The Richmond Labor Council last November placed a picket in front of a retail establishment which was unfair to labor, and City Attorney L. F. Windrem came along and ordered the picket away. The picket refused to leave, and the City Attorney thereupon assaulted him and tore the banner to pieces.

Organized labor had him arrested and prepared to prosecute, whereupon, it is understood, he agreed to resign his office if the case against him were dropped. Twelve hundred labor men were at the City Hall in Richmond on Monday night last, when he handed in his resignation to the City Council. The resignation was immediately accepted, and a City Attorney who is less dictatorial will be named.

Walter Macarthur, editor of "Coast Seamen's Journal," and Mr. Thorp, secretary of the Home Rule in Taxation League, met with the members of the law and legislative committee and the executive committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council lately. The matter of home rule in taxation was discussed.—Sacramento "Tribune."

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